



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

§ 125. **The Club at Central Park.**—On Saturday, Nov. 7th, the Club visited the conservatory in Central Park, where the manager, Mr. Robert Demcker, a brother member, received them with the greatest cordiality, and was unwearied in pointing out and explaining his treasures. Mr. Ruger has supplied us with the following notice of some interesting plants.—**Plants under shelter:** *Coffea Arabica*, in fruit; *Siphonia elastica*, India-Rubber tree; *Hura crepitans*, called "Monkey's Pistol," from the loud noise made by the explosion of the ripe fruit; *Theophrasta imperialis*; *Hippomane Mancinella*, Manchineel tree (by some called the "Upas tree.") The true Upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, is a congener of the Breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus incisa*, (but the Manchineel is nearly or quite as poisonous as the Upas); *Cyperus papyrus*, in fruit; *Eucalypti* species; *Aralia Japonica*, in flower; *Aralia papyrifera*, of which the Chinese make their rice paper, in flower; *Mespilus Japonica*, the Chinese Medlar, in fine flower; several species of *Peperomia* in flower.—**Plants out-doors:** *Gymnotrix Japonica*, a Japanese grass, growing also around the fountain in Union Square, in fruit; *Escholtzia Californica*, in flower; *Sanvitalia procumbens*, in flower.

§ 126. **New species of Fungi**, found at Newfield, N. J., by J. B. ELLIS.

1. **Agaricus (Lepiota) noctiphilus.**—Subcespitose, pileus carnose, cylindric-hemispheric, becoming convex, and even concave, and rather broadly umbonate, sulcate-striate around the margin, the striae finally extending nearly to the centre, dotted, especially in the disk, with fine black scales, which may be easily rubbed off. Flesh white, thin, almost disappearing towards the margin; gills hardly crowded, rounded behind, free, margins serrulate, color white, stem slender, about one inch long; stuffed, loosely farinose-squamose, annular marked above the middle and surrounded by a distinct black line at base, spores short, obl. about .0002' long. Pileus not over 1' across; Mycelium abundant, white.

On a sloping bank of earth in an unfinished cellar, July.

2. **Agaricus (Tricholoma) microsporus.**—Pileus  $\frac{1}{2}$  —  $\frac{3}{4}$  across, carnose, thin, slightly rugose, covered with a glaucous bloom, becoming faintly zonate in drying, dull reddish-purple; gills deeply and narrowly sinuate and narrowly attached at the summit of the stem, hardly crowded, about  $\frac{1}{8}$ ' broad, pale purplish at first, becoming reddish-yellow; stem about 1' long and 1 thick, fistulose, finely pubescent under the lens, with long, spreading, pale-yellowish hairs at base. Spores minute, nearly round .00015' — .0002 in diameter.

Among sphagnum in the Swamp. July—October.

3. **Agaricus (Clitocybe) trullissatus.**—Pileus carnose, plano-convex, at length depressed in the centre, innate, fibrose-squamose becoming smoother in the disk, margin thin; gills unequal, not crowded, coarse and thick, adnate with a decurrent tooth, at length white-pulverulent, purple-violet at first, becoming dark brick red. Stem stuffed, fibrillose, with a long club-shaped base penetrating deeply into the sand. Spores large, cylindric-oblong .0006 to .0008 long.

In old sandy fields, Sept.—Oct. The interior of the stem in the young plant is, like the gills, violet-purple, and the club-shaped base is covered with a tomentose coat, to which the sand adheres tenaciously.

Related to *A. laccatus* and *A. ochropurpureus*, B.

**Hymenochæte agglutinans.**—Of rather loose texture and of a light yellow color at first, becoming firmer and of a light tan color or rufous tint as the bristles are developed; closely adnate with a determinate margin which is tomentose at first; forming orbicular or elongated patches or sometimes entirely surrounding the twig or limb on which it grows for an inch in length.

Common in Autumn in swampy thickets on *Andromeda*, *Vaccinium*, &c., without much discrimination, fastening the stems or branches together wherever a dead twig or branch lies in contact with a living one; turns black and dries up during the winter.

**Helotium naviculasporum.**—Stipitate, firm, white, becoming pale yellow; disk convex about 1-20' across, stem about the same length; asci rather broad; paraphyses slightly thickened above; sporidia about .001' long, broad boat-shaped, filled with granular matter.

On old leaves decaying in stagnant water, July.

**Exobasidium discoideum.**—Fleshy and firm, but of looser texture within; at first turbinate and concave above, but the margin soon expands so that the fungus takes the shape of a double convex lens 1—2' across and  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  thick; pale green and smooth beneath, hymenial surface soon white pruinose, but assuming a pale lilac tint in drying. Spores as in *E. Andromedæ*, Pk., obscurely uniseptate and bent at one end, about .0008' long.

Attached to the under side of the leaves of *Azalea viscosa*, July.

**Sphaeria pyriospora.**—Perithecia nestling in the inner bark, scattered or subconfluent, often seriatly arranged, rupturing the epidermis longitudinally, white within becoming black; ostiola slightly prominent, minute; asci cylindric, turgid; sporidia long pyriform, about .0012' long, crowded in the asci. Spermatia oblong minute.

On dead branches of *Chionanthus Virginica*, May.

**Gymnosporangium biseptatum.**—On branches of White Cedar. Appearing in April, bursting through the epidermis in little reddish-chestnut colored velvet-like patches which, about the middle of May, pass into the tremelloid state, swelling out into gelatinous masses the size of large peas; not so distinctly foliaceous as in *G. Juniperi*. Spores long pedicellate, mostly biseptate.

The portion of the branch occupied by the fungus becomes enlarged, swelling out on all sides and increasing in size from year to year till finally branches no larger than a pipe stem bear oblong swellings an inch or more in diameter and four or five inches long. Sometimes the fungus attacks the trunk of a small tree or some of the larger branches, causing swellings of a much larger size.

§ 127. **Flora of Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,** by LYMAN H. HOYSRADT,—No. I.

The following list comprises some of the more uncommon plants which I have detected up to this time growing within five miles of